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GEOLOGICAL, MORPHOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC MODELING OF THE ORE VEIN No. 4 FROM THE MINES FOR LEAD AND ZINC "ZLETOVO"

Abstract

Mineral resource is a common good, owned by the Republic of Macedonia. Mineral resource is non-renewable wealth which should rationally be used and properly managed. With restarting the mines for lead and zinc "Zletovo" by the company "BULMAK 2016 'Ltd.-Probishtip implies the need to review the geological reserves available in deposit "Zletovo", their categorization, classification and the possibility of exploitation. One of the ore vein that needs attention is the ore vein No. 4, which belongs to mineralized structures of I-order. At this point, this ore vein is not exploited, but still has significant quantities of ore reserves with excellent quality. With geological, morphological and economic modeling of the ore of the ore vein No. 4, we will get idea about the economic effects that would be gained by re-exploitation of this ore vein. Based on these economic effects could be approached to planning, design and construction of new research activities, development and exploitation of the ore that carries the ore vein No. 4.

Keywords: ore reserves, categorization, classification, exploitation, economic effects.

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I. 1.	” “	2
I. 1. 1.	-	2
I. 2.	-	4
I. 3.	5
II.	6
II. 1.	6
II.2.	7
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II.3.	13
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VI.5.		96
IV.6.	. 4.	97
VII.		101
		103
		105

(Maptek Vulcan)

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(Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo, As-Sb

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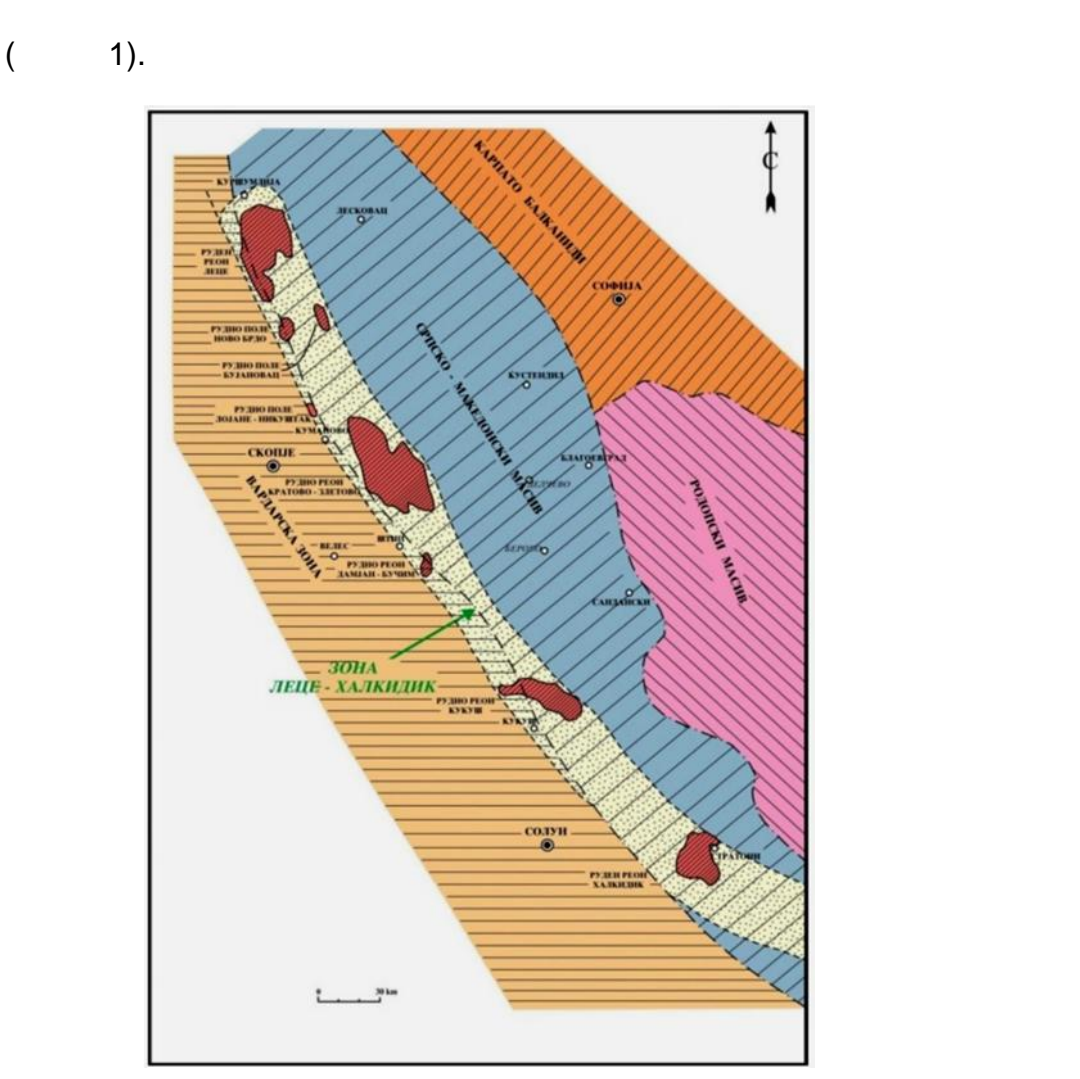
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30-35km,

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- (, 1990);

Figure 1. Regional geotectonic and metallogenetic position of the metallogenetic zone Lece-Halkidiki (Serafimovski, 1990);

Pb, Zn, Cu, As, Sb, Fe .

I.2.

500km²

Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Au, U, Ba,

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Pb-Zn

, Cu-

, Cu, Au-

, U-

Pb-Zn

U

(2).

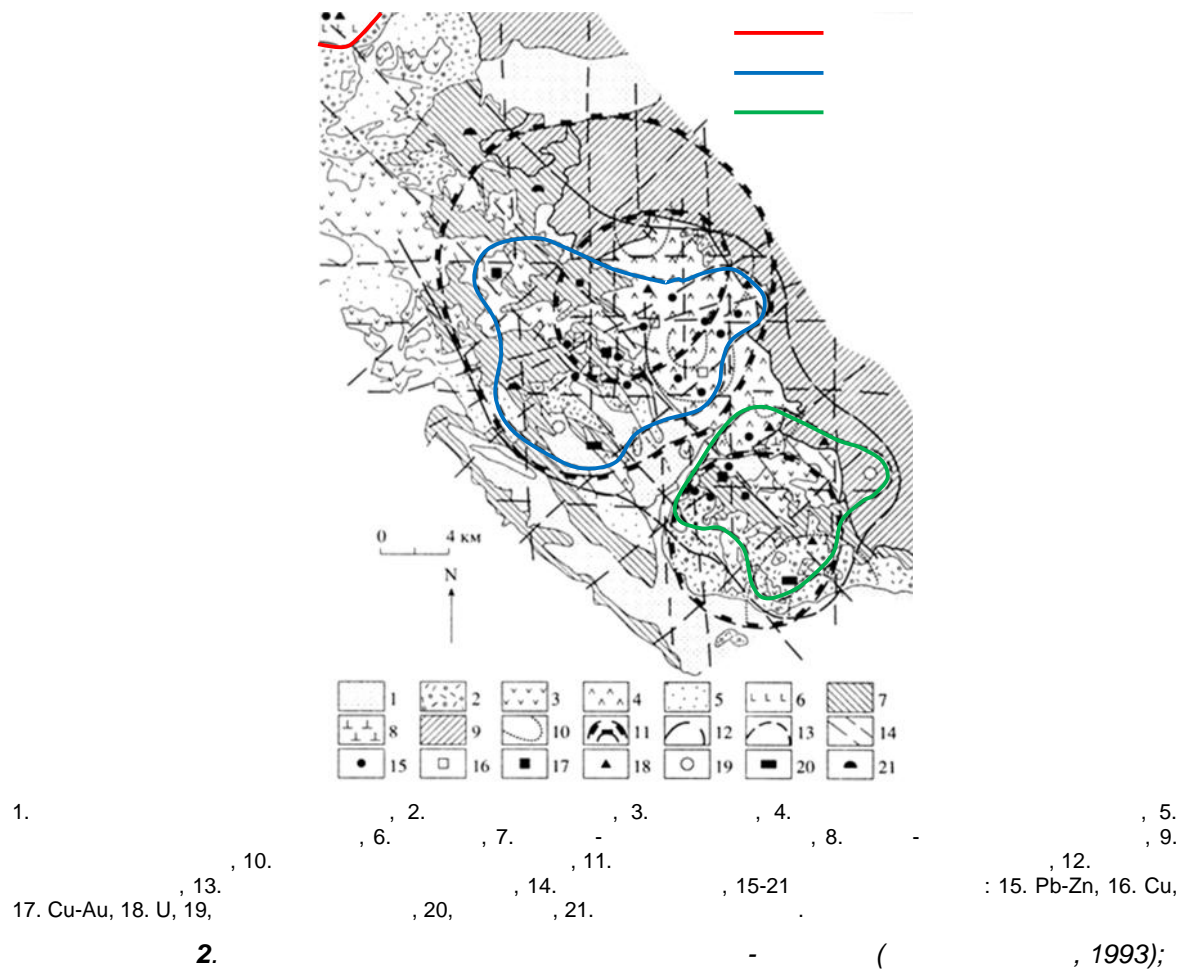


Figure 2. Metallogeny of Kratovo-Zletovo ore District (Serafimovski, 1993);

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10km 4,5km.

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60km².

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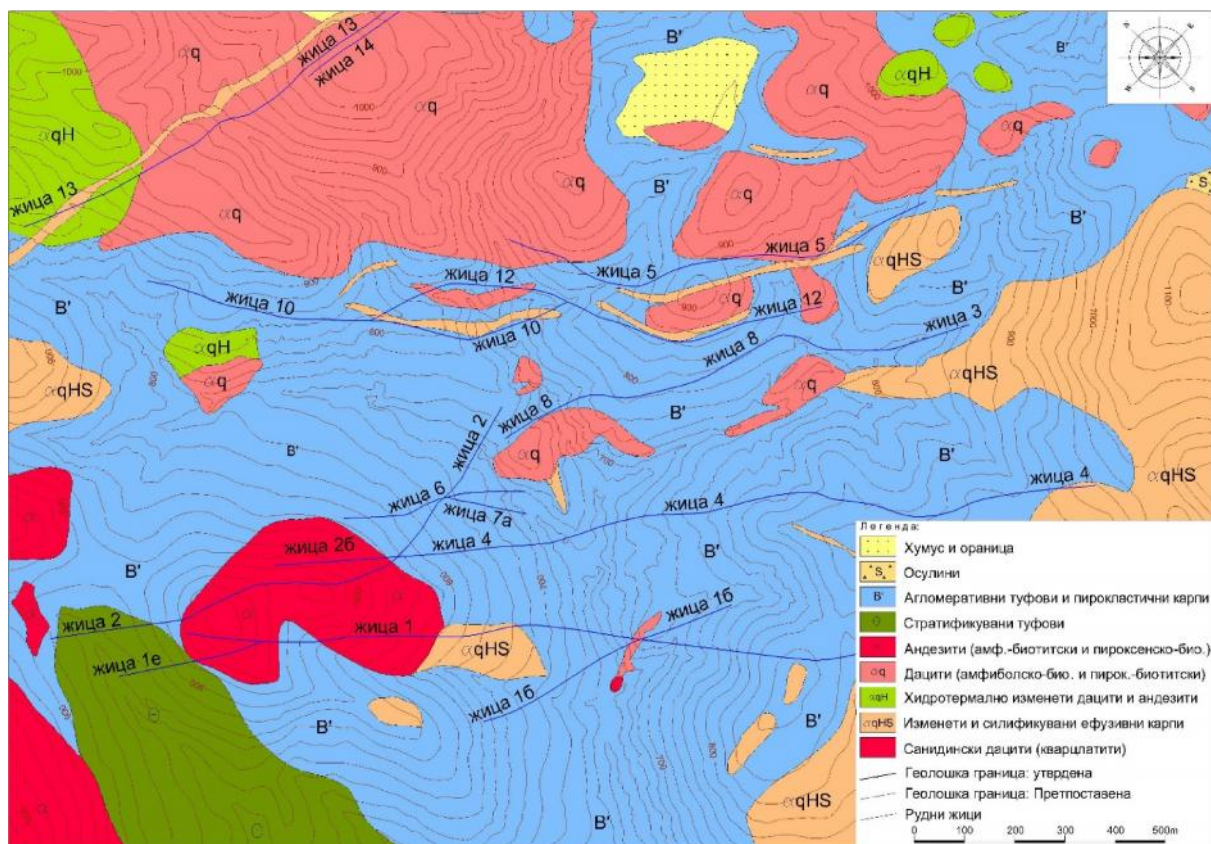
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II.2.

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Figure 3. Lithostratigraphy at the deposit „Zletovo“;

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II.2.2. -

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II.2.3.

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Figure 4. Pyroclastic rocks and volcanic tuffs;

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30m , 50 20m (5).



5. „“;

Figure 5. Kvarclatite dyke „Stura“;

510,

1

560

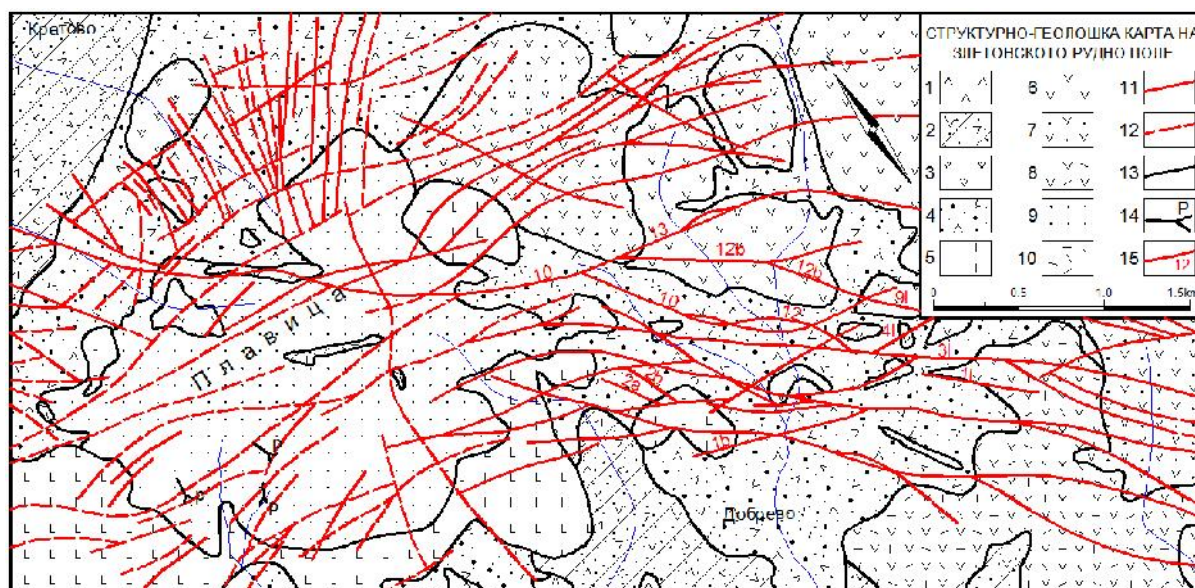
II.2.5.

II.3.

II.4.

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(6):



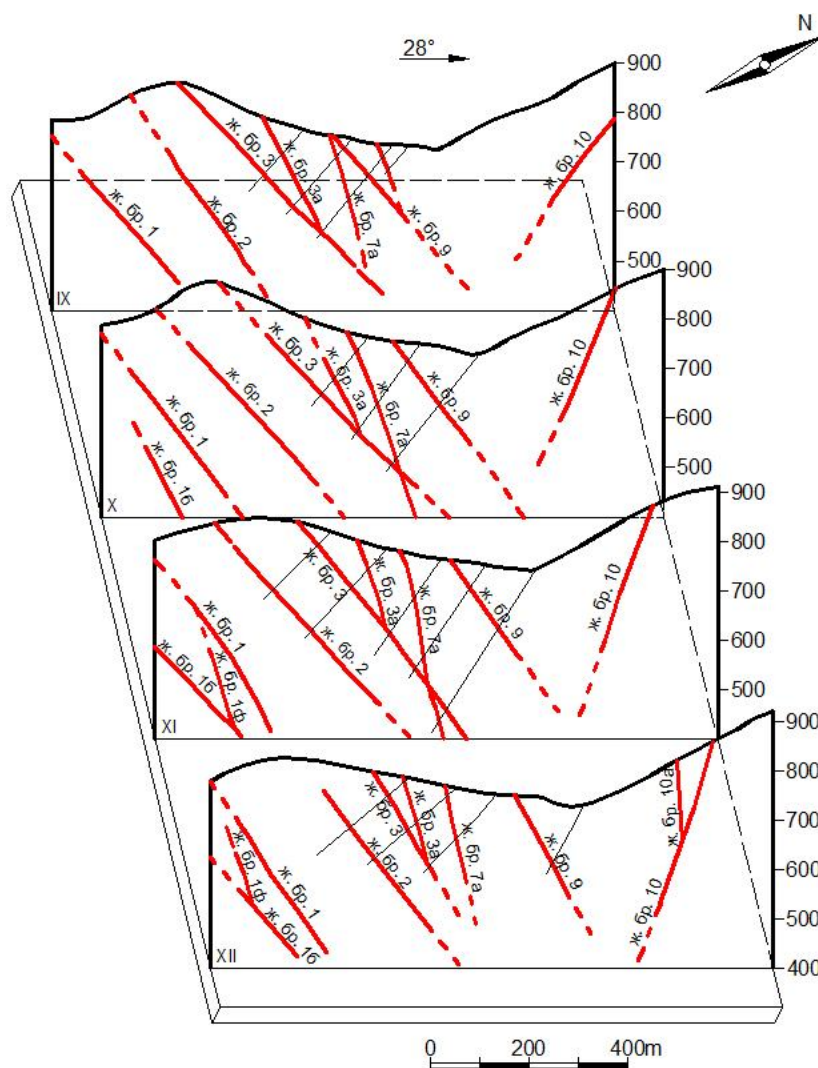
1-Лабрадор-аугит, андезит-базалти; 2-Стратификувани туфови; 3-Санидински дацит (кварцлатит); 4-Пирокластични карпи и вулкански туфови; 5-Андезити (амфиболско-биотитски и пироксенско-биотитски); 6-Дацити (амфиболско-биотитски и пироксенско-биотитски); 7-хидротермално изменети дацити; 8-Хидротермално изменети и силификувани дацити; 9-Вулканогено-седиментни творби (силно хидротермално изменети и наместа оруднети); 10-Хидротермални кварцити; 11-Рудна структура, утврдена со рударска работа или на површината на теренот; 12-Рудна структура, утврдена со длабинско дупчање или со геофизички испитувања; 13-Геолошка граница, утврдена; 14-Влез во рударска работа; 15-Рудна жица со број во рамките на рудникот "Злетово";

6.

(., 1978);

Figure 6. Structural map of Zletovo ore field (Rakic S., 1978);

(7).



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„ “ (

., 1990);

Figure 7. Curtain block diagram of the “Zletovo” deposit (Serafimovski T., 1990);

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$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right),$$
$$- \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \right);$$

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II.6.

(, 2002):

- 7,00%	- 19,40%
- 28,60%	- 16,40%
- 18,00%	- 10,00%

(,),

Pb..... 4,00-6,00%	Zn..... 2,00-3,00%
Cu..... 0,10-0,15%	Fe..... 6,50-8,00%
Mn..... 2,00-3,50%	SiO ₂ 38,00-48,00%
As..... 0,03-0,05%	Bi..... 0,04-0,06%
Cd..... 0.01-0,02%	S..... 4,50-5,50%
Ag..... 50-70gr/t	Al ₂ O ₃ 5,00-6,00%
CaCO ₃ 1,50-2,00%	MgCO ₃ 1,20-1,50%
P..... 0,04-0,043%	Sb..... 0,035-0,040%

., 1990).

ZEISS

Axiolab Polirizing

S, Fe, Co, Cu, Zn, Ge, As, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Hg, Pb

Bi
CAMECA/CAMEBAX

WDS

Pb-Zn

40

(8)

Pb-Zn

(9)



8. „

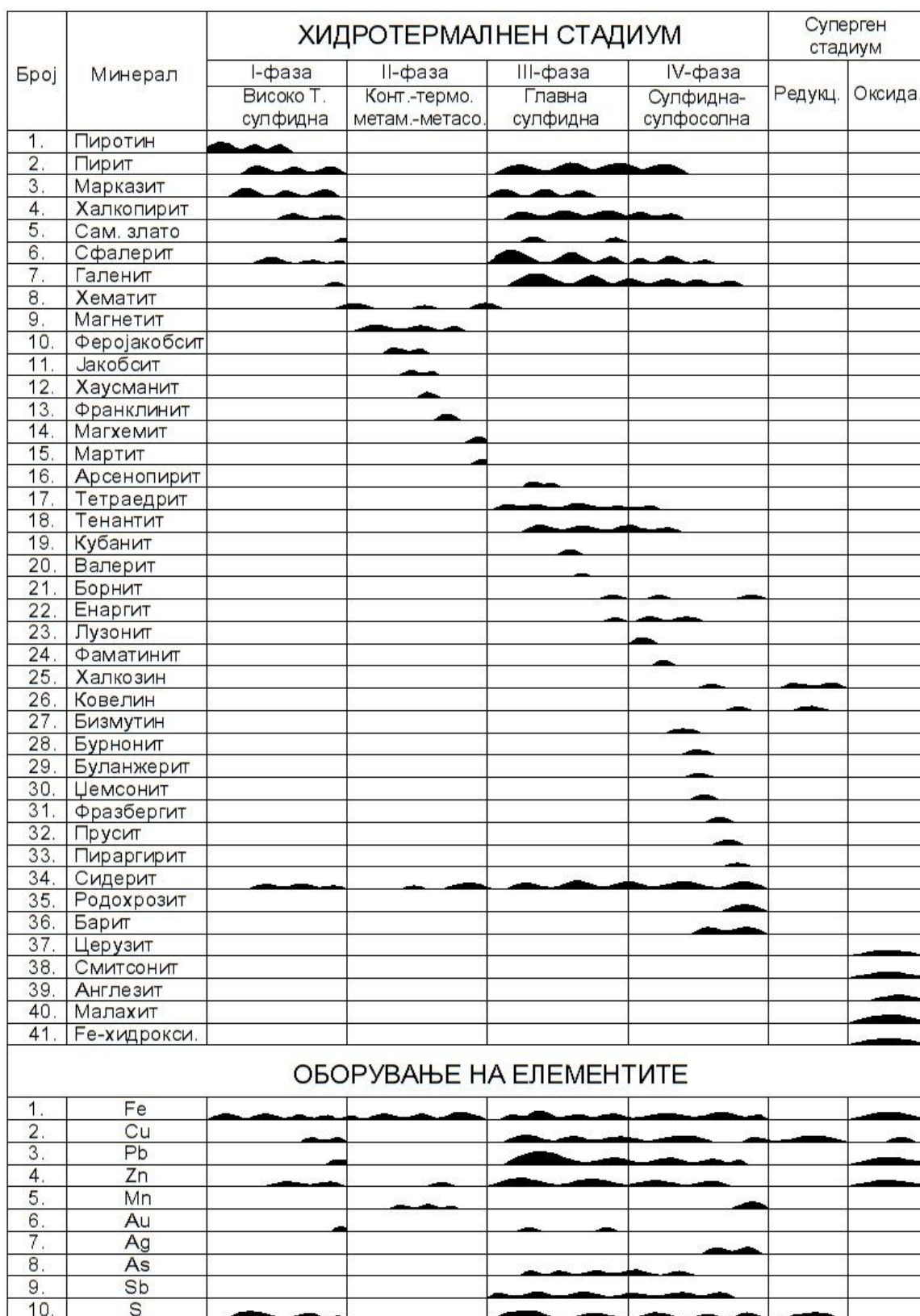
Figure 8. Galena and barite „Zletovo“;



9. „

Figure 9. Sphalerite and barite „Zletovo“;

(10) „ (., 1990).



10.

(, 1990);

Figure 10. Diagram of paragenetic sequences in the „Zletovo“ ore deposit (Serafimovski, 1990);

„ (1).

1. (, 1990)
 (1-10), (11,12), (13) (14, 15)
 „ (%);

Table 1. Results of electron microprobe analyses (Serafimovski, 1990) of sphalerite (1-10), pyrite (11, 12), arsenopyrite (13) and galena (14-15) from the Zletovo ore deposit (in %);

	S	Mn	Fe	Cu	Zn	Ga	As	Cd	Sb	Pb	
1	30,5	0,0	0,3	0,0	68,7	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	/	100,0
2	31,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	67,8	0,3	0,0	0,5	0,0	/	100,0
3	30,3	0,0	0,6	0,0	68,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	/	100,0
4	30,4	0,0	6,5	0,0	69,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	/	100,0
5	34,2	0,1	0,4	0,0	65,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	/	100,0
6	38,5	0,2	0,8	0,0	58,8	0,0	0,8	0,4	0,0	/	100,1
7	40,4	0,0	0,6	0,0	59,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	/	100,1
8	30,7	0,0	0,5	0,0	58,5	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	/	100,1
9	35,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	64,7	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	/	100,0
10	30,7	0,0	2,8	3,7	62,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	/	100,1
11	51,8	0,0	47,5	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	/	100,1
12	49,2	0,0	50,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	/	100,1
13	23,1	0,0	37,1	0,2	4,1	0,0	35,0	0,0	0,6	/	100,1
14	20,5	/	/	/	1,0	/	/	/	/	78,6	100,1
15	20,5	/	/	/	1,1	/	/	/	/	78,6	100,1

(11).

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(Criddle and Staley,

1986).

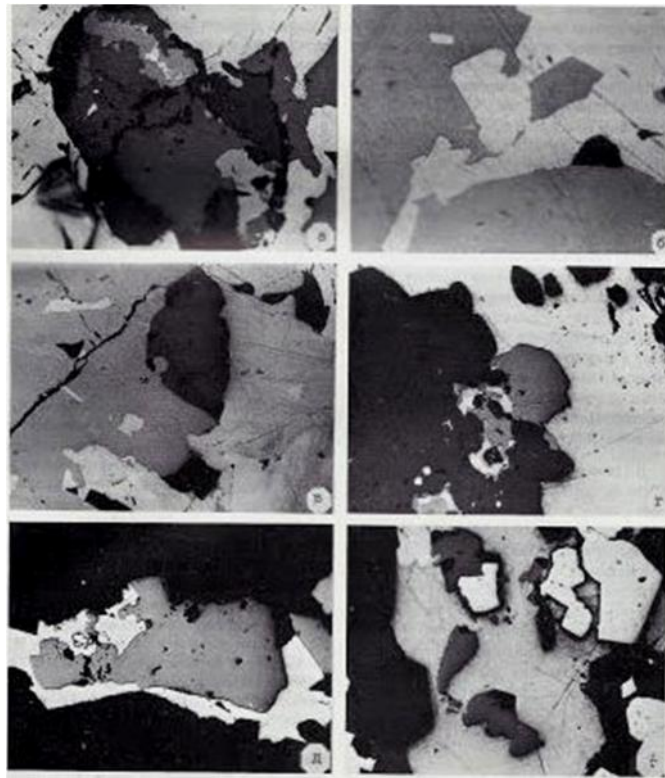
Fe,

6,5%

(1).

Fe,

Mn Cd.



11.

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(, 1990);

Figure 11. Micro-morphologic shapes and the occurrence model of sphalerite in the „Zletovo“ ore deposit (Serafimovski, 1990);

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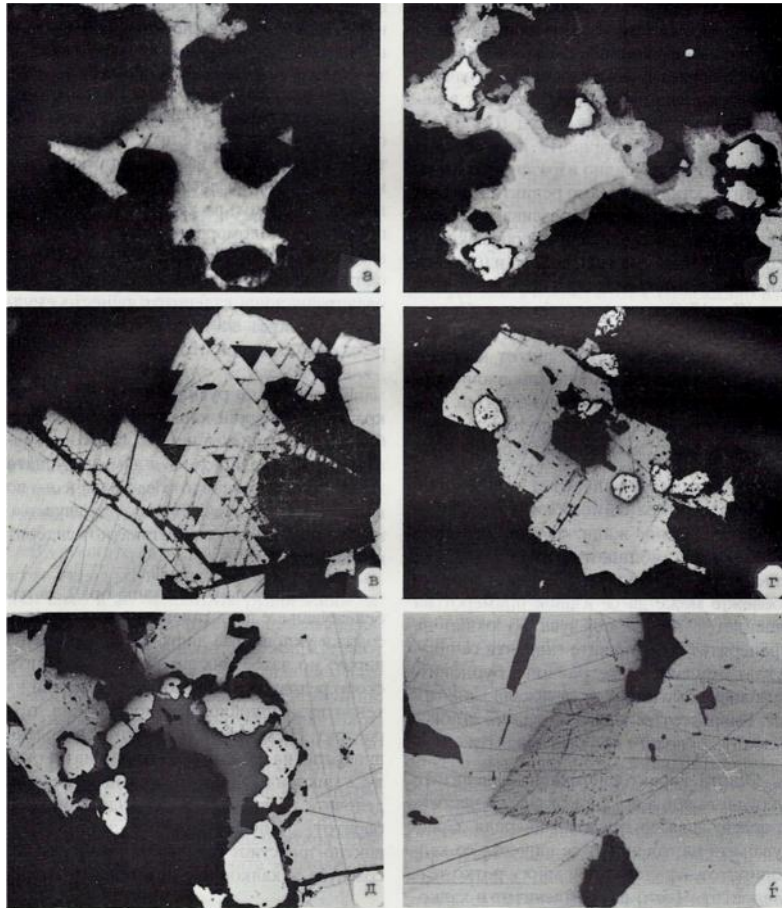
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12.



12. - " (, 1990);
Figure 12. Micro-morphologic shapes and the occurrence model of galena in the „Zletovo“ ore deposit (Serafimovski, 1990);

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Zn Ag

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(NaCl),

0,7 0,9.

(L + V) 10 15 vol.%

1,7-11,8 wt% NaCl equiv., 4,4-8,6 % NaCl equiv.

(Th), 120

109 368 C.

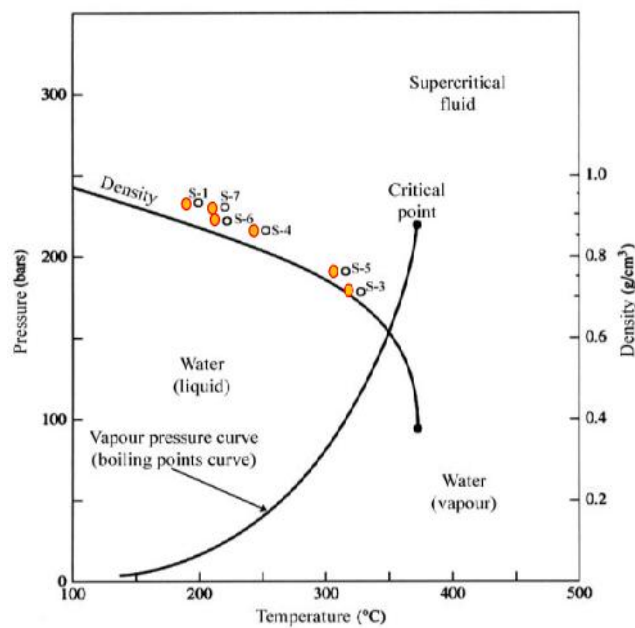
150 - 350 C

(, 1983).

(Ohmoto and Rye, 1979; Ohmoto, 1986; Rye et al., 1974; Shelton and Rye, 1982; Brownlow, 1996).

134 - 307 C,

(13).



13.

(Verhoogen et al, 1974; , 2003);

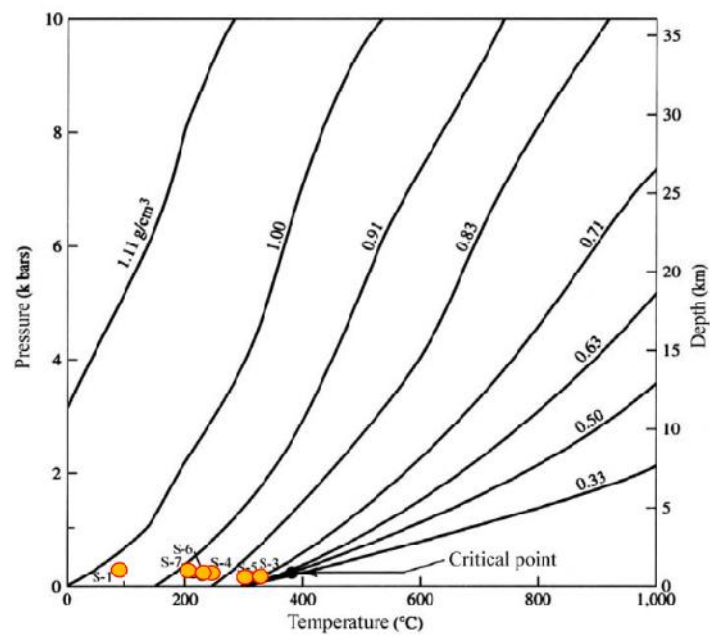
Figure 13. Changes in density and gas pressure of the liquid water (Verhoogen et al., 1974; Tasev, 2003);

175 240 .

0,7 -

0,95g/cm³.

(14).



14.

(Best, 2002; , 2003);

Figure 14. Density changes of supercritical fluid as a function of pressure and temperature (Best, 2002; Tasev, 2003);

14,

(

; Roedder,

1984)

1,0 1,5km,

1,0km

(1983)

(1983)

NaCl (10-25%wt NaCl eqvi.),

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III.1.

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(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7 , 8, 9,10, 12, 2 .)
(1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 8 , 10 , 12 , 12 , 11, 13 14)。

2m,

5m

III.1.1.

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500m,

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2,0m,

1,47m (VI.4.3.).

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(2),

. 4

- (330 - 150)

- (300 - 120)

45 60 .

2. . 4,

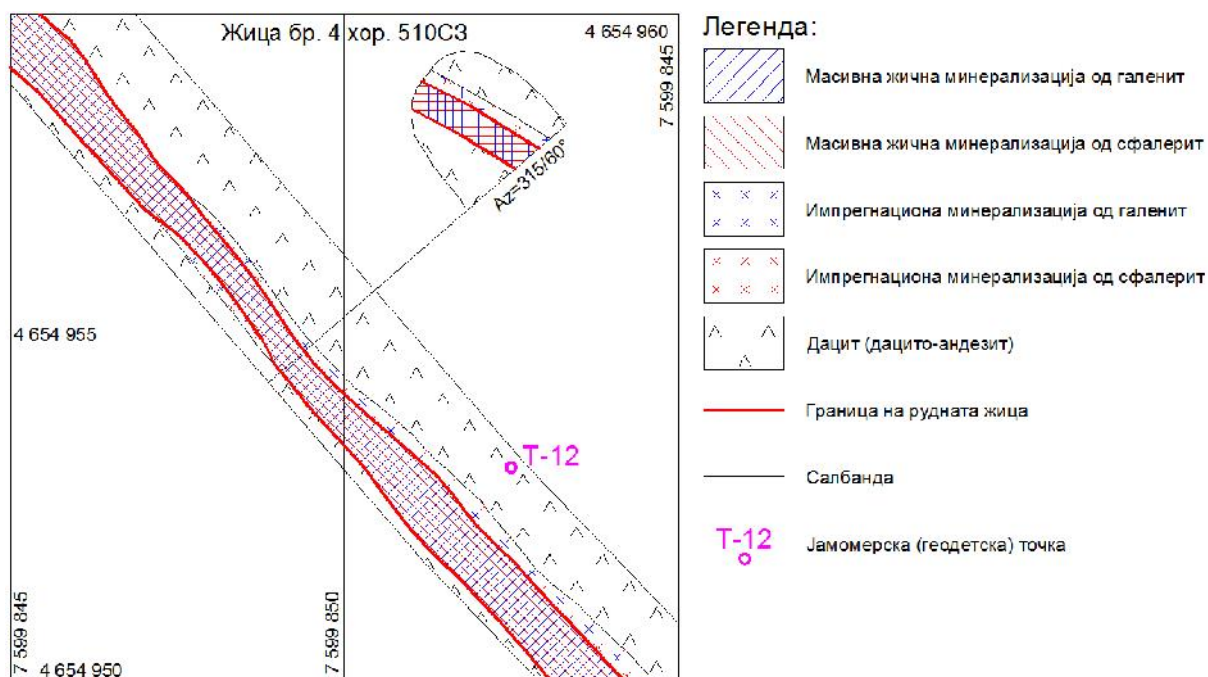
Table 2. Azimuth of ore vein No. 4, in the underground mining corridor;

. 4,								
				(\in)	(\in)	(\in)	(\in)	
4		8	135	28	345-80	38-68	36\50	
	625	2	30	29	2-70	48-63	38\48	+7°\10m
	580	1	39	35	13-80	40-58	44\49	+26°\10m
	535	3	55	27	350-75	40-60	36\50	+1°28''\10m
	490	2	17	16	345-50	38-88	23\55	

87%

(IV.1) 108 71
(IV.2).

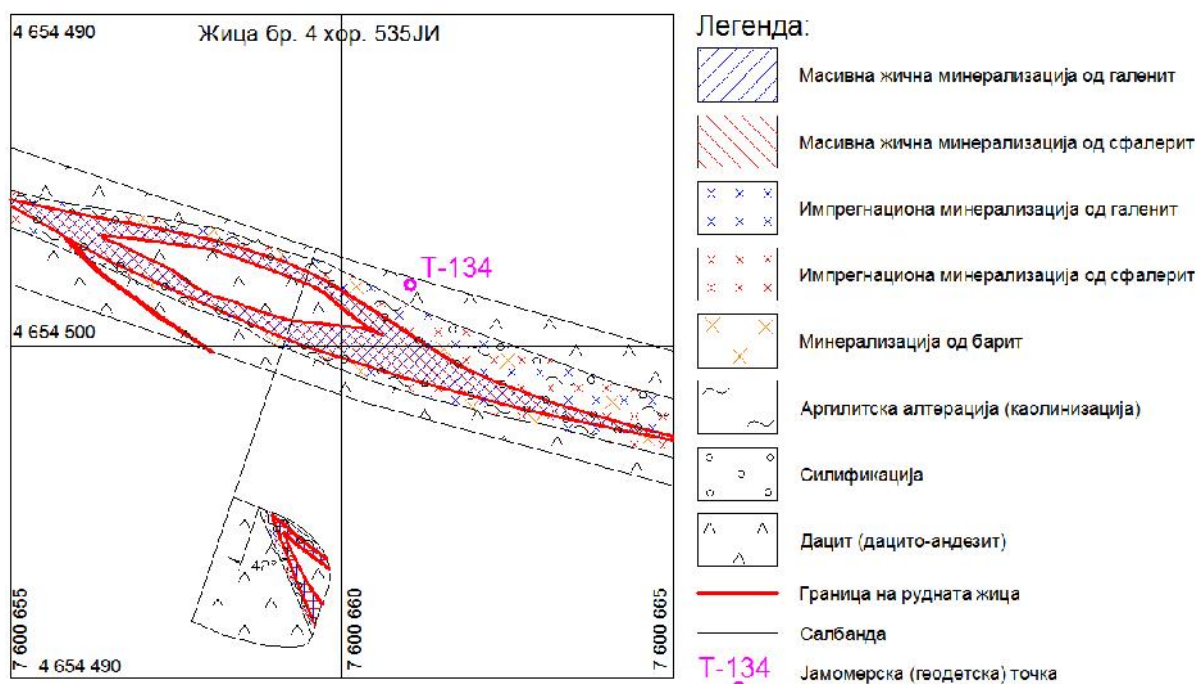
” “ .
cm 1m
(15).



15.

. 4;

Figure 15. Morphology of the ore vein No. 4;



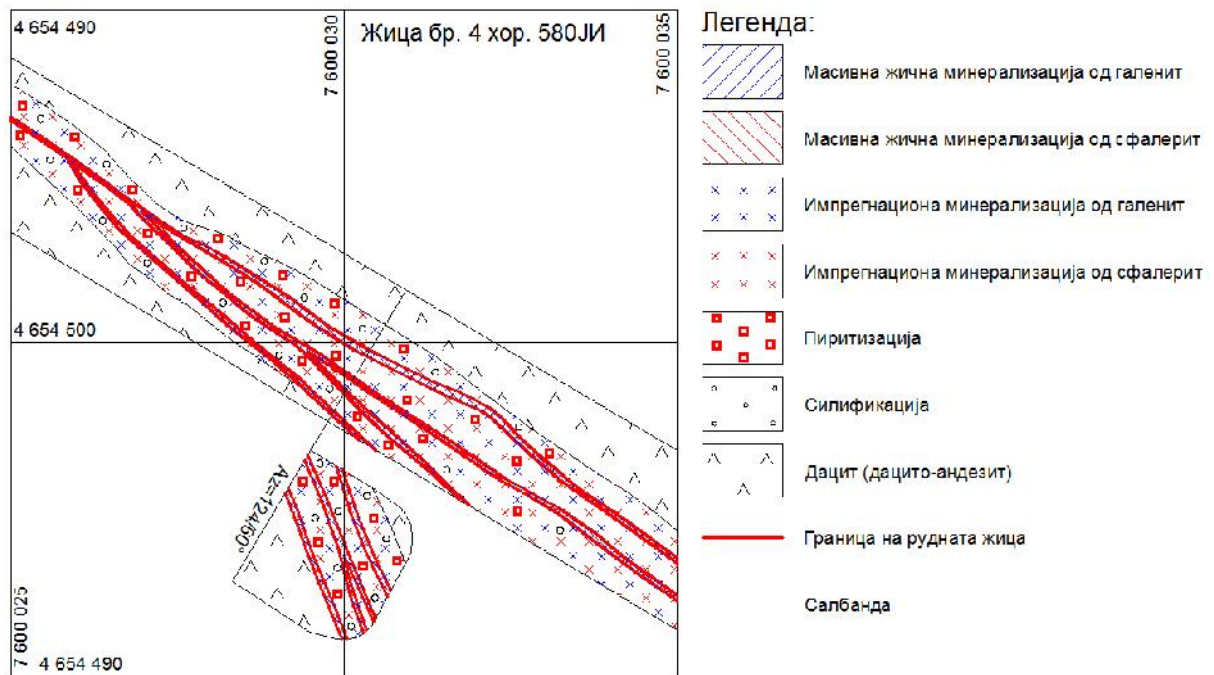
16.

. 4

;

Figure 16. Branching of ore vein No. 4 and creating lenses;

(17).



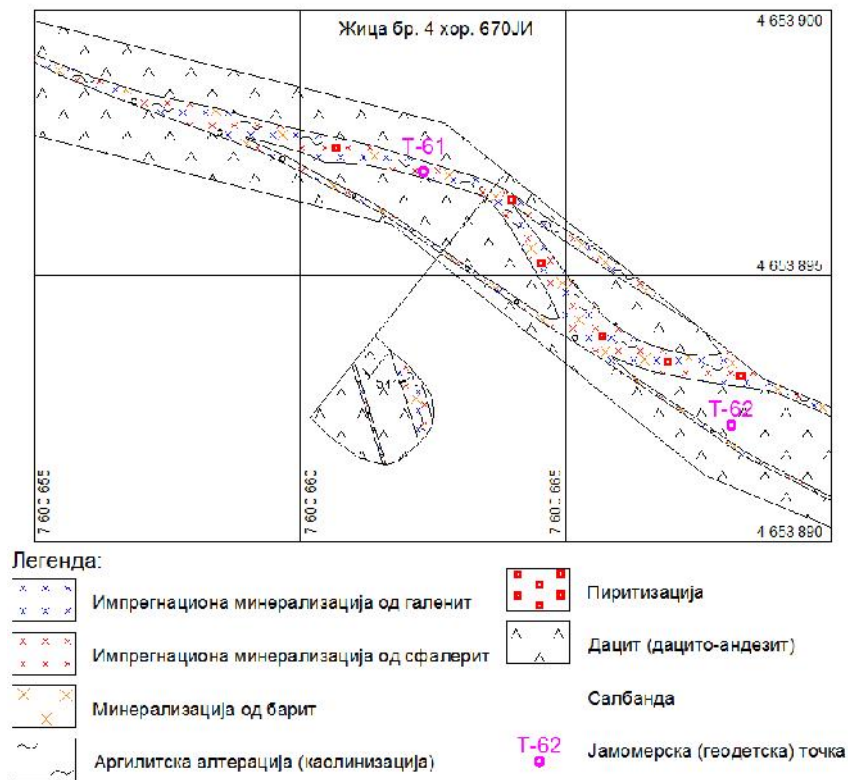
17.

. 4;

Figure 17. Small vein-impregnating type of mineralization in the ore vein No. 4;

. 4

(cm 2m),
(18).



18.

Figure 18. Impregnating type of mineralization with strong alteration of surrounding rock;

4

(19),

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Figure 19. Ore vein No. 4 on the surface, surrounded with alterations;

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III.2.

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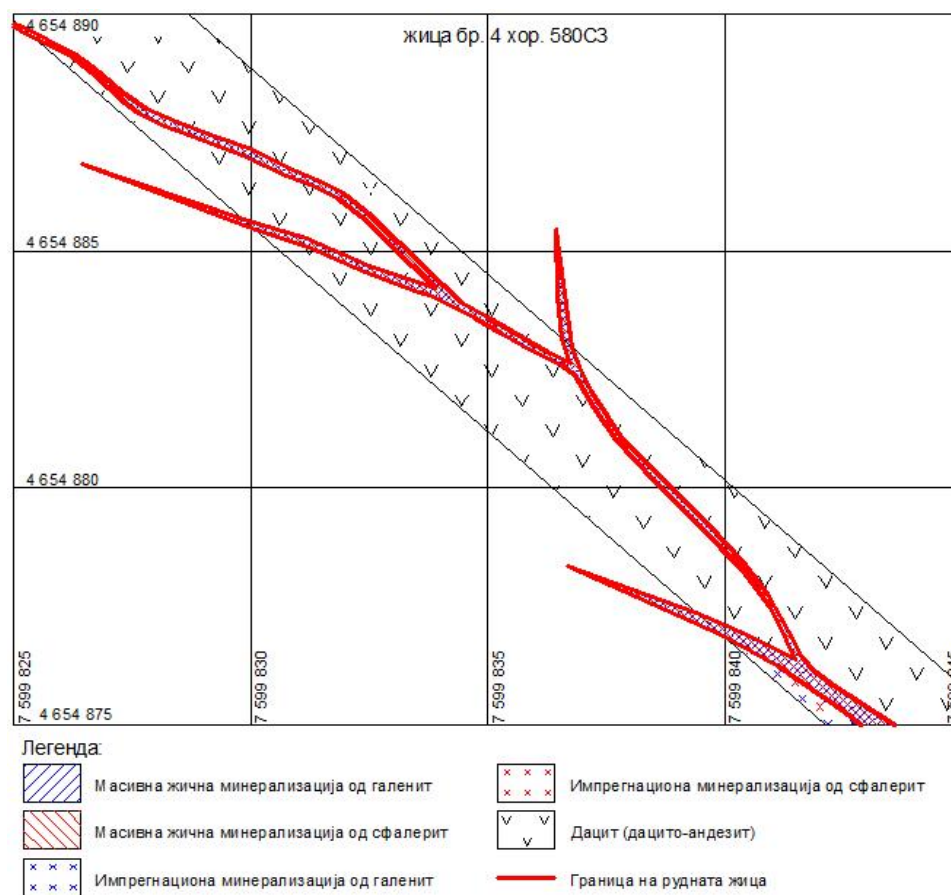
(20).

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20.

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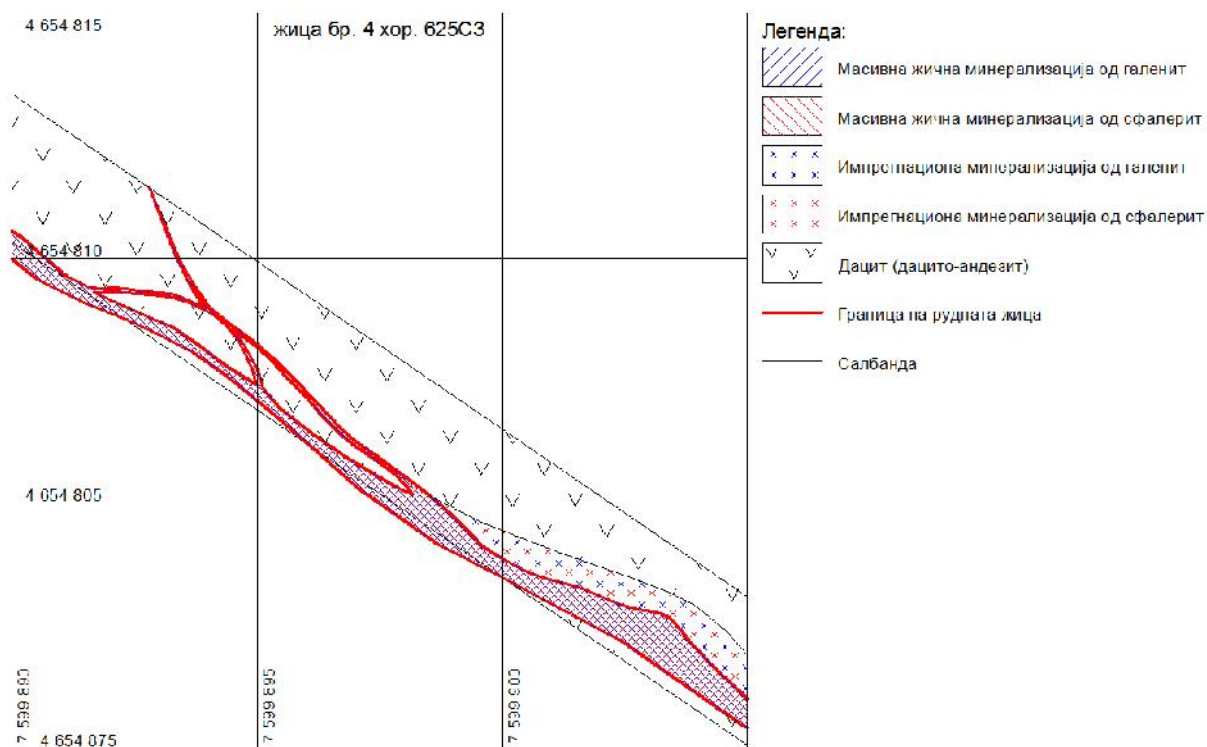
Figure 20. Branching of the ore vein No. 4 in lateral apophyses;

III.3.

(„

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. 4 (21).



21.

Figure 21. Enclaves, associated impregnation mineralization and wall-rock alterations;

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IV.1.

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коэффициент

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$$K = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$$

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m_1 - ;

m_2 - ;

” “,

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400), 489
Pb Zn.

2m.

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.

()

Pb Zn

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,

Pb Zn

.

„ „ ()
 :
 Pb Zn 1%, Pb+Zn
 2%, 1,2m.
 . 4,
 „ „ Pb Zn
 1,2m,
 Pb+Zn=2%
 62 489 ,
 2m 124m
 978m.
 тата прик :

$$K = \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{124}{987} = 0.8732$$
 . 4 0,8732, 87,32%

IV.2.

, ()
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 ,
 625 , 580 400 ,
 ,
 () .

жината ,
 () ица, со приме :

$$C^{-} = \frac{\Sigma C}{N}$$

го:

C^{-} - сре ;

N - / ;

C/d - / ;

формулата погоре с

:

$$C^{-}(Pb) = \frac{\Sigma C}{N} = \frac{4190,7}{489} = 8,57\%$$

$$C^{-}(Zn) = \frac{\Sigma C}{N} = \frac{1637,89}{489} = 3,35\%$$

$$C^{-}(d) = \frac{\Sigma d}{N} = \frac{568,59}{489} = 1,16m$$

Pb=8,57% Zn=3,35%,
()

d=1,16m.

и сръ 0

ата:

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N - 1}}$$

:
- ;
 χ^2 - ;

, цинкот и дебе ина () .4.

$$\delta(Pb) = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{41966,5}{488}} = 9,27\%$$

$$\delta(Zn) = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2741,41}{488}} = 2,37\%$$

$$\delta(d) = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{138,85}{488}} = 0,53\%$$

9,27%, 2,37%,
/ 0,53%.

оие

, д формулата:

$$V = \frac{\delta \cdot 100}{C^-}$$

:
V - ;

а формула се добива:

$$V(Pb) = \frac{\delta \cdot 100}{C^-} = \frac{9,27 \cdot 100}{8,57} = 108,21\%$$

$$V(Zn) = \frac{\delta \cdot 100}{C^-} = \frac{2,37 \cdot 100}{3,35} = 70,76\%$$

$$V(d) = \frac{\delta \cdot 100}{C^-} = \frac{0,53 \cdot 100}{1,16} = 45,87\%$$

108,21%,

70,76%,

45,87%.

,

, ,

V – зината эшка m n

:

$$m = \pm \frac{V \cdot \sqrt{0.5 + \left(\frac{V}{100}\right)^2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

:

m – ;

n – ;

3

.

(V 3·m),

.

.

4,

Pb- ,

мг/мг .

:

$$m = \pm \frac{108,21 \cdot \sqrt{0.5 + \left(\frac{108,21}{100}\right)^2}}{\sqrt{489}} = 6,32\%$$

6,32%,

,

,

(108,21 3·6,32).

,

.

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. 4

(
 ,
 .).
 ,
 , (m)

(P)
 (C-) . (m)
 (C-) ,
 (σ),

бите (n):

$$m = \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

:
 m –

ка;

та формула :

$$m(Pb) = \pm \frac{9.28}{\sqrt{489}} = \pm 0.42\%$$

$$m(Zn) = \pm \frac{2.37}{\sqrt{489}} = \pm 0.11\%$$

$\pm 0.42\%$,

$\pm 0.11\%$.

(P), пре
 () смет на по ф :

$$P = \pm \frac{m}{C} \cdot 100$$

:
 P –

(P)

жува показ

ла е добиен :

$$P(Pb) = \pm \frac{0.42}{8.57} \cdot 100 = \pm 4.89\%$$

$$P(Zn) = \pm \frac{0.11}{3.35} \cdot 100 = \pm 3.19\%$$

4.89%,

3.19%.

()

5%,

10-15%.

; кое ()

. 4, по формулата:

$$l = \frac{p^2}{V^2} \cdot L$$

:

l – (m);

L - (m);

P – ;

на формулата се добие :

$$l(Pb) = \frac{p^2}{V^2} \cdot L = \frac{4,89^2}{108,21^2} \cdot 978 = 1,99m \approx 2,0m$$

$$l(Zn) = \frac{p^2}{V^2} \cdot L = \frac{3,19^2}{77,76^2} \cdot 978 = 1,99m \approx 2,0m$$

. 4 2,0m.

. 4,

2m,

3m.

3.

3.

. 4;

Table 3. Determine the coefficient of variation for ore vein No. 4;

	Csr%	$\pm\sigma$	$\pm V\%$	$\pm m$	$\pm P\%$	L(m)	n	L	$\pm Vd\%$
Pb	8,57	9,27	108,21	0,42	4,89	2.00	489	978	45,87
Zn	3,35	2,37	70,76	0,11	3,19	2.00			

IV.3.

(„ . 2“, 1972),

“
”
，

(22).

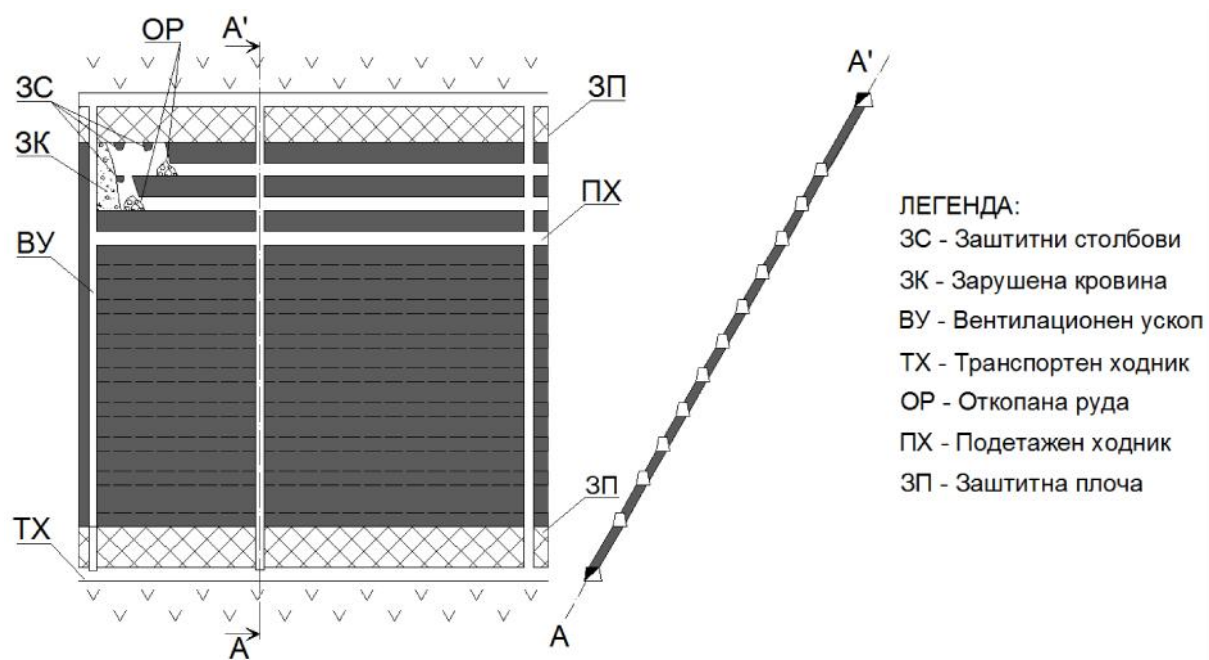


22. ;

Figure 22. Left protective pillars;

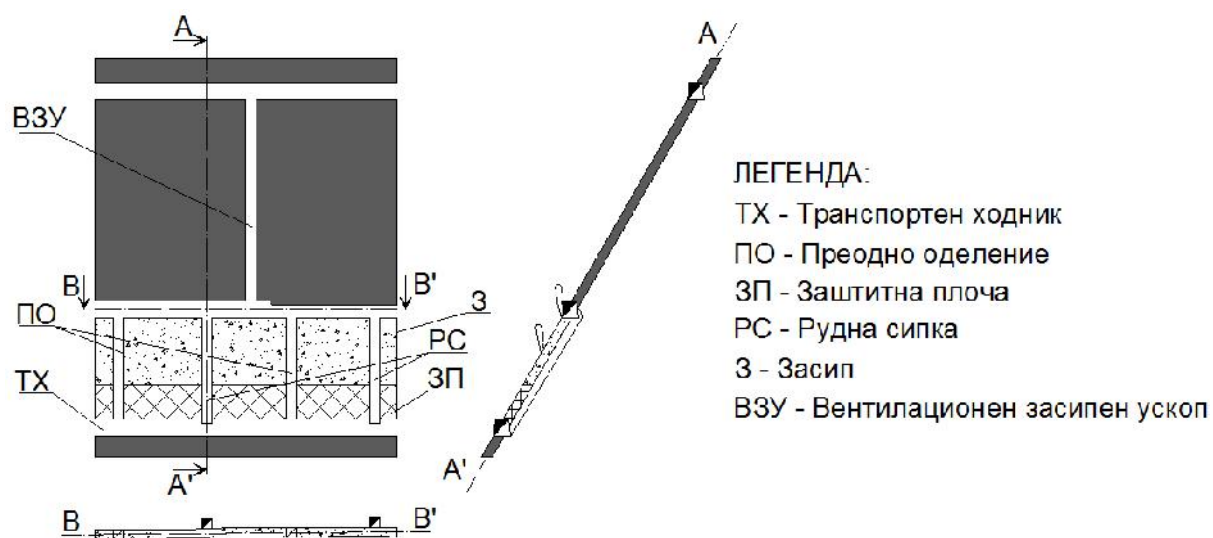
(3-5m)

(23). ,



23. ;
Figure 23. Sublevel method of exploitation, with a display of protective pillars and plates;

. 4,
 .
 -
 „ “ , . 4. . 4
 :
 - (24),
 (,
) , .



24.

Figure 24. Classic „Zletovo“ method of exploitation;

” “ ата на ј . ”
(1985):

$$K = \frac{P - P_1}{P}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ P - \\ P_1 - \end{array} \quad (m^2); \quad (m^2);$$

. 4, 2001 ,
280 840m²,
242 913m²,
37 927m². :

$$K = \frac{280\,840 - 242\,913}{280\,840} = 0.135$$

,
0,135, 13,5%.

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- .

10%.

. 4,

10%.

IV.3.2.

()

. 4 :

1,20m (25),



25.

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Figure 25. *Narrow ore vein in mining corridor;*

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-

. 4

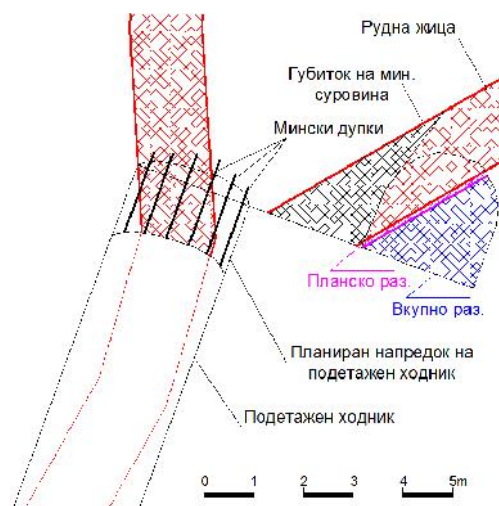
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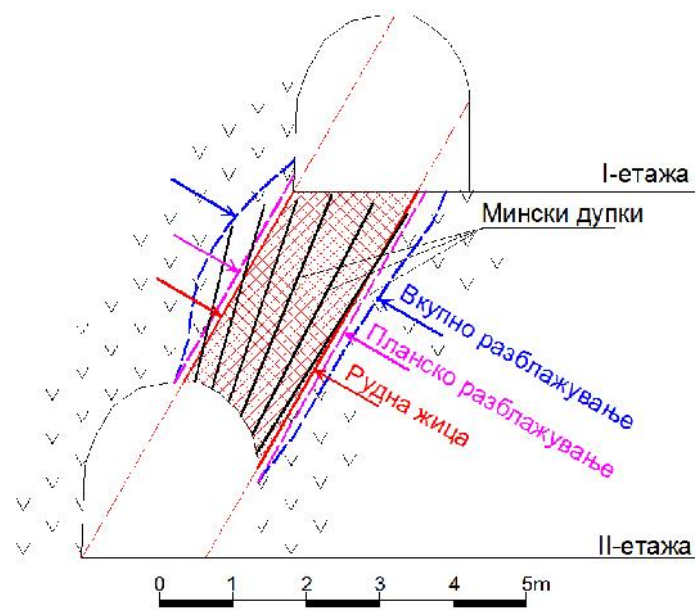


26.

Figure 26. Case when mine holes do not follow the ore vein by spreading;

26

. 4



27.

Figure 27. Case when mine holes do not follow the dip of ore vein;

27

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. 4

- . 4 ,

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()
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(” “

)
 ,
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(,). ,
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 ,
(10cm)

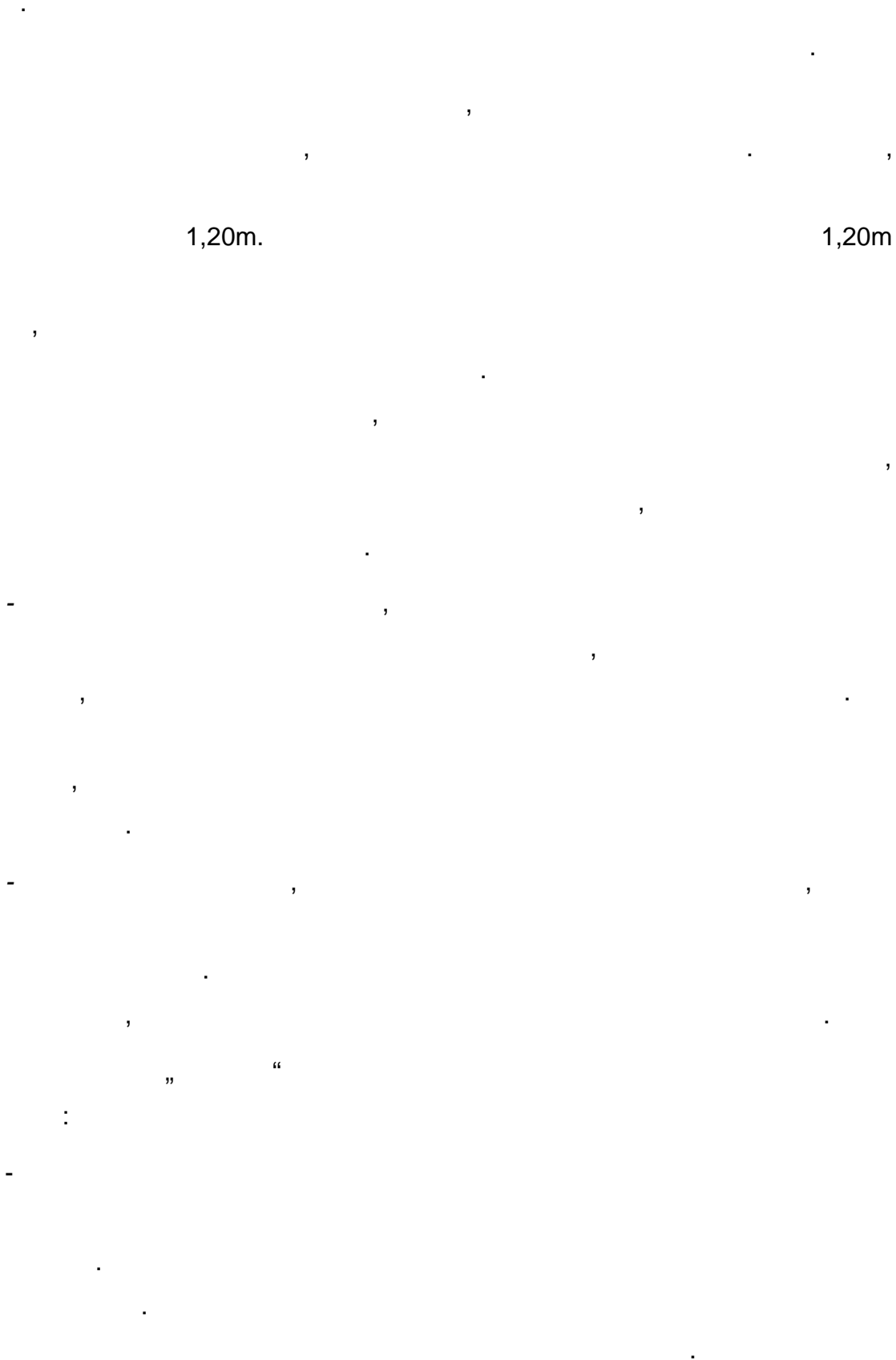
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 ,
 1,20m
 ,
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 ,
 1,20m.
 ,
 1,20m,
 5-10cm
 ,
 .



-

знате ()
) со помош :

$$R = \frac{d}{d_1} \cdot 100$$

:

R - (%);

d - (m);

d_1 - (m);

”

“

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. 4

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() (

28)

. 4.

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. 4, (45 60),

1,47m

(VI.4.3.). ,

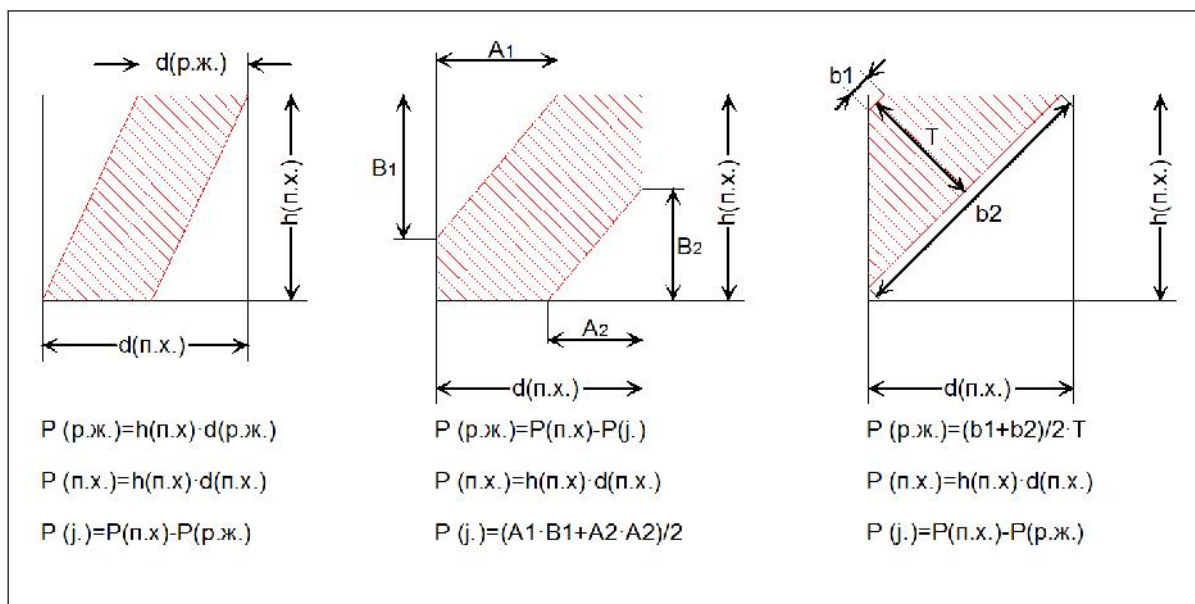
1,57m,

. 4 10cm (5cm)

,

2,5m

.



28.

Figure 28. Methods for calculation of the planned dilution of ore vein with a different dip angle in the investigative corridor;

:
 () – (m²);
 () – (m²);
 () – (m²);
 h () – (m);
 d () – (m);
 A₁ – (m);
 A₂ – (m);
 b₁ – (m);
 b₂ – (m);
 – (m);
 . 4,
 45 60 ,

25.

- “
 . 4
 - “

28

28,

$$R = \frac{P(j)}{P(x)} \cdot 100$$

:
 R – (%);
 (j) – (m^2);
 (x) – (m^2);

45 60

. 4 4.
 4. . 4,

Table 4. Planned dilution in underlying corridor of ore vein no. 4, taking into consideration the different dip angles of ore vein;

. 4										
	l m	l_2 m	B_1 m	B_2 m	$h(x)$ m	$d(x)$ m	(j) m^2	(x) m^2	(j) m^2	(%)
$a=60^\circ$	0.80	0.52	1.40	0.99	2.50	1.57	3.108	3.925	0.817	26.3
$a=55^\circ$	0.98	0.56	1.40	0.80	2.50	1.57	3.015	3.925	0.910	30.2
$a=50^\circ$	1.25	0.51	1.49	0.61	2.50	1.57	2.838	3.925	1.087	38.3
$a=45^\circ$	1.40	0.61	1.40	0.61	2.50	1.57	2.759	3.925	1.166	42.3

4,
 . 4
 26,3 42,3%,

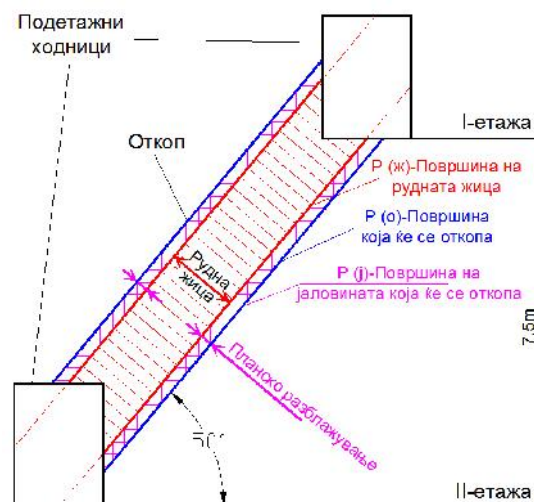
().

1,57m 10cm 1,47m, (5cm) 7,5m

45 60

(29)

. 4.



29.

Figure 29. Model with areas of ore and waste rock that would be unearthed;

5.

5.

. 4,

;

Table 5. Planned dilution in excavating of ore vein no. 4, taking into consideration the different dip angles of ore vein;

. 4				
	() m ²	() m ²	() m ²	. (%)
a=60°	9.65	10.30	0.65	6.7
a=55°	10.11	11.82	0.71	7.0
a=50°	11.58	12.44	0.86	7.4
a=45°	12.70	13.69	0.99	7.8

:

() – (m²);

(o) – (m²);

() – (m²);

5,

6,7 7,8%,

,

4

5,

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. 4

6

. 4.

6.

. 4;

Table 6. Planned dilution for different dip angles of ore vein no. 4;

							. 4			
	() m ²	() m ²	() m ²	() m ²	() m ²	() m ²				(%)
							() m ²	(+) m ²	() m ²	
a=60	3.11	3.93	0.82	9.65	10.30	0.65	12.76	14.23	1.47	11.5
a=55	3.02	3.93	0.91	10.11	10.82	0.71	13.13	14.75	1.62	12.3
a=50	2.84	3.93	1.09	11.58	12.44	0.86	14.42	16.37	1.95	13.5
a=45	2.76	3.93	1.17	12.70	13.69	0.99	15.46	17.62	2.16	13.9

:

() –

(m²);

(+o) –

.

(m²);

() –

(m²);

6,

.

,

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“

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:

- ... 10,00%

-34,00%

-44,00%

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IV.3.3.



V. 3D

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V.1.

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(3D)

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3D

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(Vulcan) 7.5,

(Maptek),

3D

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4,

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2m. (10x2cm)

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3D . 4.

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. 4,

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. 4

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22 (B-130, B-213, B-212, B-487, B-488, B-489, B-490, B-491, B-541, B-542, B-2606, B-2607, B-2608, B-2609, B-2610, B-2761, B-2762, B-2764, B-2825, B-2826, B-2827 B-2829).

(Vulcan).

(Microsoft Access)

().

(Microsoft Access)

(Assays, Collars Deviations).

Assays

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- ;
- ;
- ;

Collars

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- ;
- (x, y z);
- ;
- ;
- ;

Deviations

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“ ”
“ ”
“ ”

Deviations

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- ;
- ;
- ;
- ;

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V.2.

3D . 4,
“ (Vulcan)
” (Maptek). (Vulcan) o
3D

. 4
(Vulcan) 7.5 2008 .

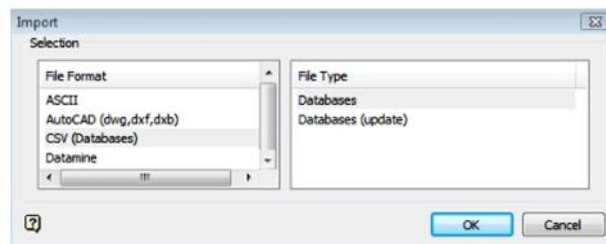
:-
- ();
- ;
- ;
- 3D ;

V.2.1.

()
. 4,
(, ,
.).
Gauss Kruger zone 7,

“ , 3D
”
4. **Project coordinate extents**
Y X
(Z),
Finish

1. **File Import;**
2. **CSV ;**
3. **Databases file type. Ok (30);**



30. ;
Figure 30. Import data into a new database;

4. ;
5. ,

Next.

- (Primary key)

HOLDID.

Ok,

Save the specification

Finish.

(Vulcan) .

3D

Layers ()

Solid Layer

3D

(

) Layer,

V.2.2.

3D

. 4,

().

-

(Vulcan)

(, , ..)

Y, X Z

. 4

5m.

,

Y X , Z

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,

Global Mapper v16.0. Global Mapper v16.0 -

,

,

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Global Mapper

. 4,

X, Y Z CSV

(Vulcan).

X, Y Z , Global

(Vulcan)

Mapper

Model Triangle Surface Create
Data Tab

Data Tab
Triangulate data in plan view

Use Breaklines **Breakline tolerance**

Boundary Tab
Use boundary polygon as
part of triangulation data

Trending Tab
polynomial trending **Apply**

Spurs Tab **Generate spur strings,**

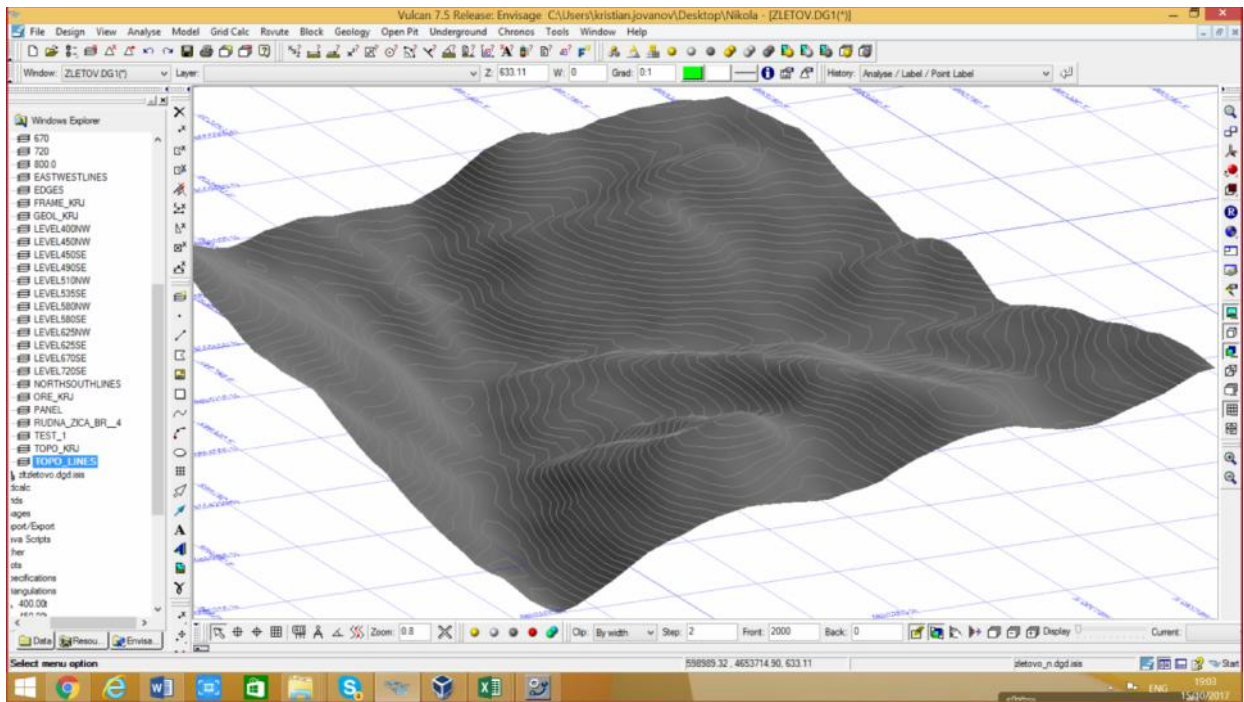
Incorporate spurs in triangulation

Condition Tab
Prevent the formation on flat triangulates where possible

Trim the edge triangles

Ok

(31).



31.

. 4

(Vulcan);

Figure 31. Topography of the surface above the ore vein No. 4 in the software package

(Vulcan);

. 4 (31)

solid

Boolean

()

Triangle

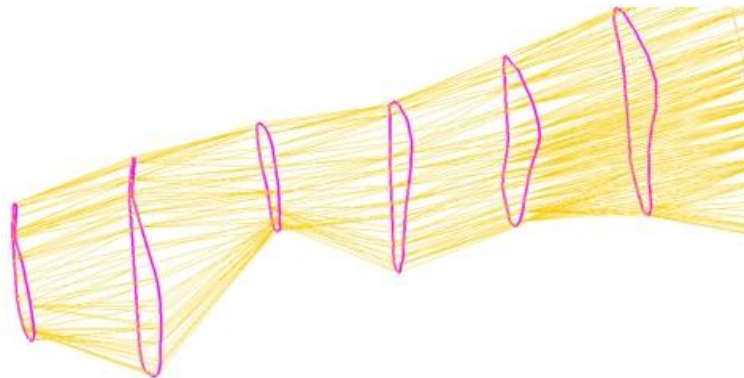
solid. Solid

solid

Model Triangle solid Create,

solid

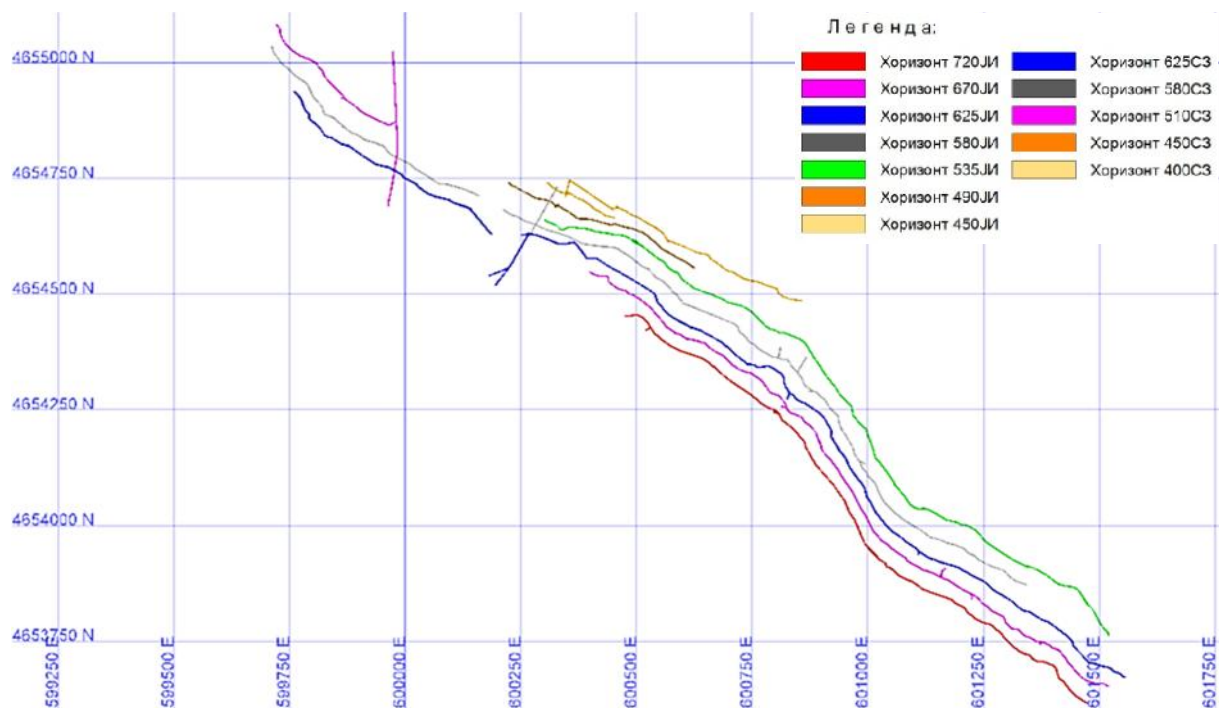
strings ()
solid
(32).



32. solid ;
Figure 32. Build a triangulation solid from polygons;

- solid
:
1. **Model Triangle solid Create;**
 2. solid
 - ;
 3. ;
 4. ;
 5. solid solid
 - ;
 6. solid ;
 7. solid **Save**
 - Triangulate Solid Create menu;**
 8. solid
 - Ok.**

solid
. 4 (33).



33.

. 4;

Figure 33. Investigative corridors made on ore vein No. 4;

solid

. 4

33,

V.2.3.

().

LINK

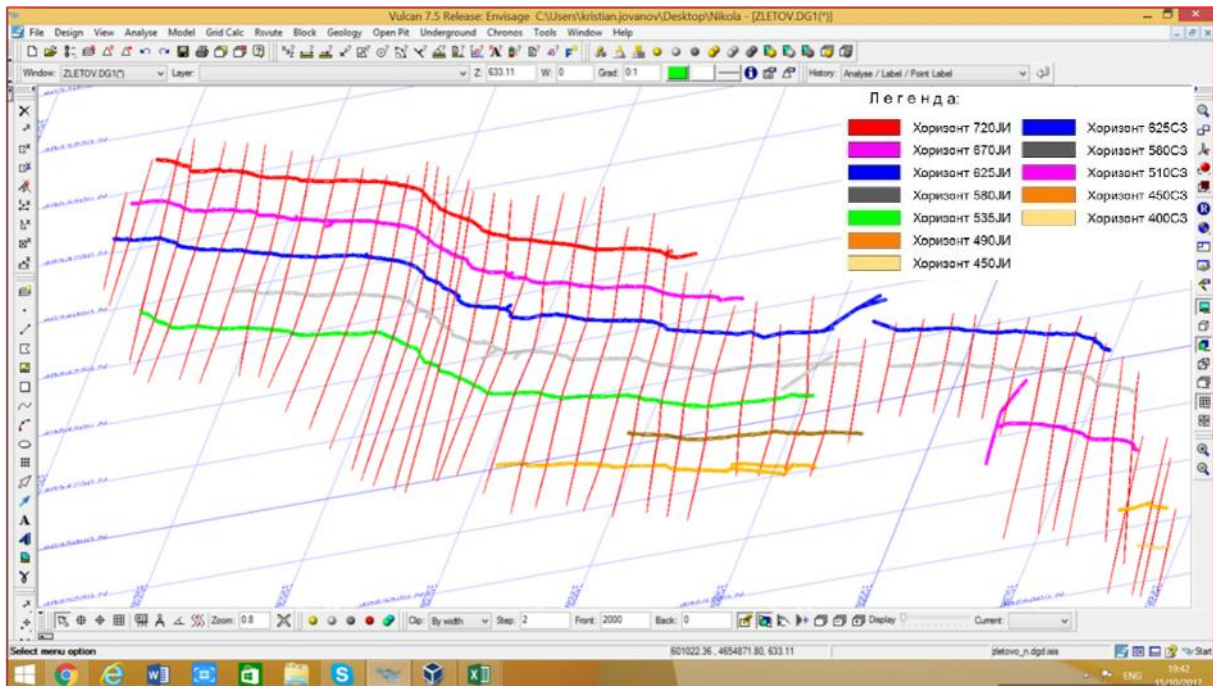
(Vulcan) 3D

. 4 (33). 3D

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 50m,
 () 3D ,
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 ,
 .
 50m,
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 ,
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 ,
 3D ,
 ,
 ,
 () , “ Pb + Zn
 =2%. ,
 .
 .
 .
 Layer ()
 ,

. 4,

34.



34.

. 4,

;

Figure 34. Display of ore vein No. 4, in individual sections;

(3D)

5.2.4.

3D

. 4,

40.

Solid.

Solid

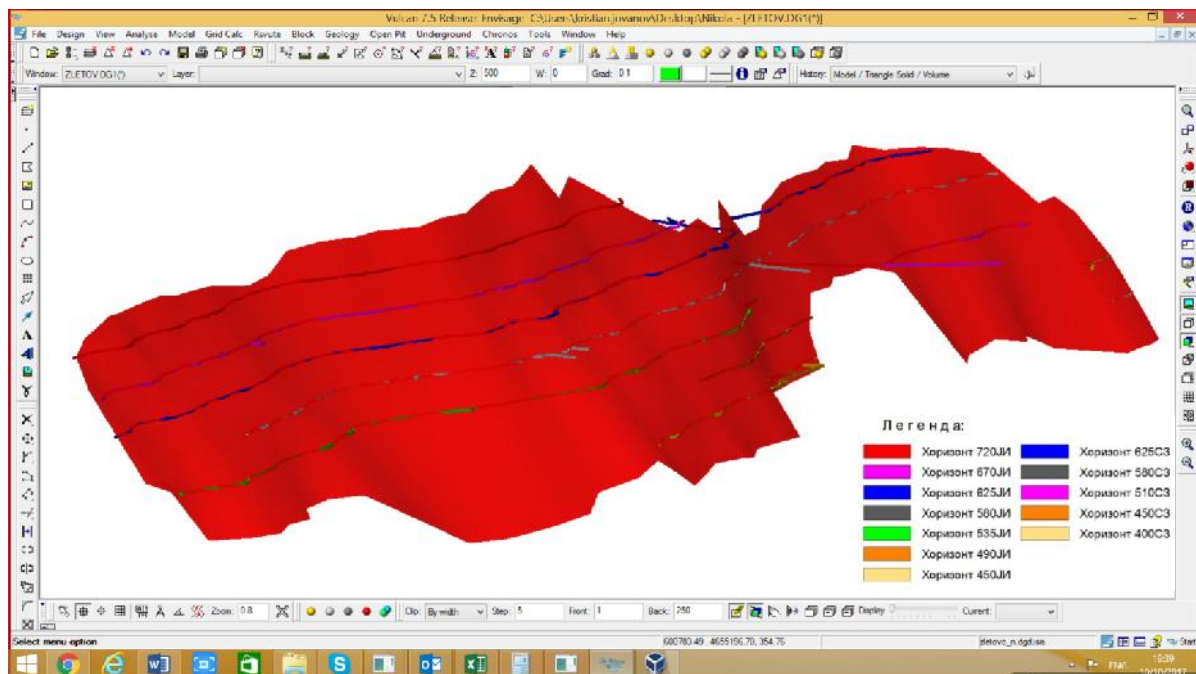
Model>Triangle Solid>Create

3D

. 4,

(Vulcan)

35.



35. 3D

. 4,

;

Figure 35. 3D model of ore vein No. 4, with an overview of the Investigative corridors;

V.3

3D

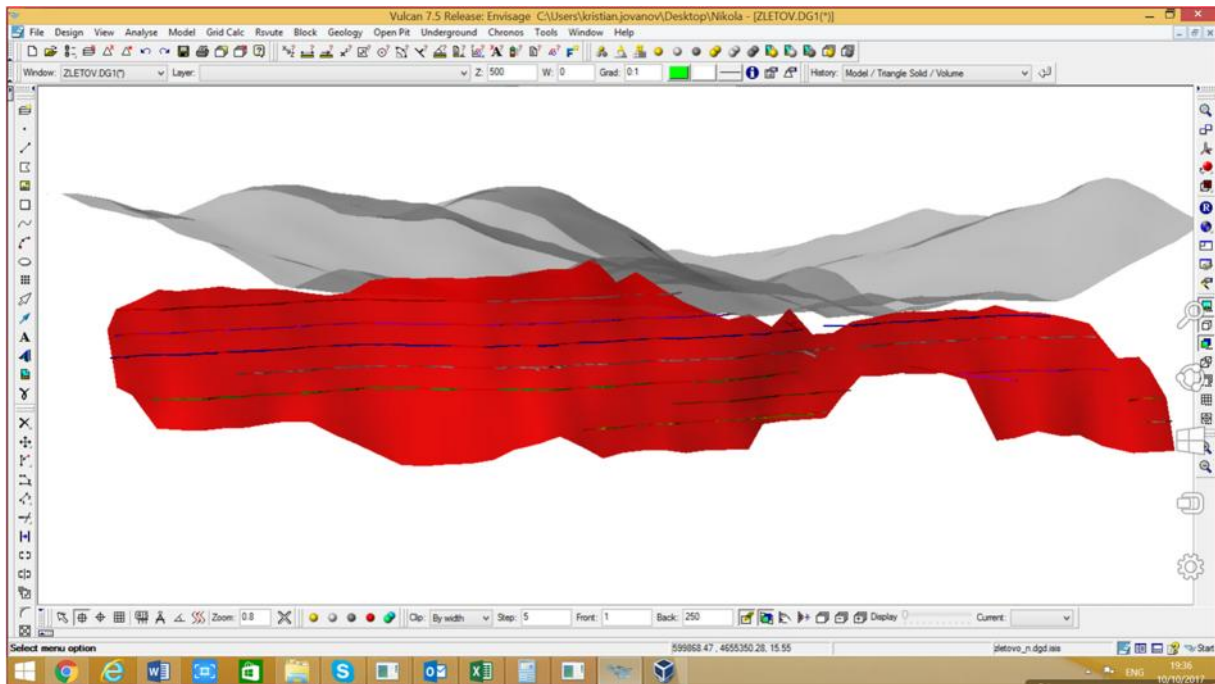
. 4,

3D

3D

(t).

..



;

,

2

;

VI.

. 4

. 4

VI.1.

A+B+C1-

Pb=4,90%

Zn=1,71%,

Pb+Zn=6,61% (7).

7.

. 4;

Table 7. Primary content of lead and zinc of the ore vein No. 4;

. 4	
Pb (%)	4.90
Zn (%)	1.71
Pb+Zn (%)	6.61

. 4,

Ag Cd

Ag Cd

500g/t

0.01%

. 4

Ag Cd

VI.2.

()

. 4,

: , , ,

” “

(1967 .), редуг

. 4

в оваа формула:

$$MEC = \frac{100 \cdot S}{Ee \cdot Em \cdot \left(Co - Sm - \frac{100 \cdot St}{b \cdot Em} \right)}$$

:

— (%)

S- 1t ().....2 500 .;

Ee- (%).....90%;

Eo- (%).....94%;

Em- (%).....95%;

Co- (Pb).....117 300 ./t;

Sm-10 000 .;

St- 1t1 500 .;

b- ().....73%;

() LME

(London Metal Exchange)

20. 09. 2017 . 2 300\$, 117

300 ./t (1\$ = 51.0 .). 3 000\$,

153 000 ./t (1\$ = 51.0 .).

. 4

().

:

$$MEC = \frac{100 \cdot 2\,500}{0,9 \cdot 0,95 \cdot (117\,300 - 10\,000 - \frac{100 \cdot 1\,500}{73 \cdot 0,95})} = 2,78\%$$

2,78%

Pb

,

,

.

,

. 4

,

.

коэффициент за превеждане

или:

$$Kp = \frac{Cx \cdot Eo(Pb) \cdot Em(Pb)}{Cu \cdot Eo(Zn) \cdot Em(Zn)}$$

К

:

Kp -

Cx -

.....117 300 .t;

Cu -

.....153 000 .t;

$Eo(Pb)$ -

.

.....94%;

$Eo(Zn)$ -

.

.....75%;

$Em(Pb)$ -

.

.

.....95%;

$Em(Zn)$ -

.

.

.....85%;

быва:

$$Kp = \frac{117\,300 \cdot 0,94 \cdot 0,95}{153\,000 \cdot 0,75 \cdot 0,95} = 0,96\%$$

1%

0,96%

,

Pb : Zn = 1 : 0,96.

.

Pb=1,45% Zn=1,33%.

VI.3.

.

.

(1967):

$$\Gamma C = \frac{100 \cdot S'}{C'} = \frac{100 \cdot S'}{Ee \cdot Em \cdot (Co - Sm - \frac{100 \cdot St}{b \cdot Em})}$$

:

$$S' - \dots\dots\dots 1\,800 \quad ;$$

:

$$\Gamma C = \frac{100 \cdot 1\,800}{0,9 \cdot 0,95 \cdot (117\,300 - 10\,000 - \frac{100 \cdot 1\,500}{73 \cdot 0,95})} = 2,00\%$$

2,00%

.

. 4 Pb+Zn=2,00%.

VI.2.

,

Pb=1,04%

Zn=0,96%

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(, .).

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VI.4.

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VI.4.1.

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01.03.2007),

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4

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0,87.

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- „ „ 1 000m²,
;
- 45-60 ;
- ;
- 108,
71;
- 2,0m,
;
- ;
;
,
;
4, ,
A B
50m,
100m. ,
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C1 .

VI.4.2.

„ „ O
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2,0%

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2,0%

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1,20m.

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,

1,20m,

C₂

2,0% Pb+Zn

C₂

•

.4

Table 8. Ore reserves in the ore vein No. 4 of deposit „Zletovo“;

. 4								
A + B + C1 -								
	d (m)	P (m ²)	V (m ³)	Vt (t/m ³)	Qv (t)	Qs (t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
-	1.33	20 940	27 893	2.82	78 720	74 784	6.13	2.00
B -	1.43	132 945	190 066	2.81	533 446	506 774	4.92	1.84
C ₁ -	1.55	90 641	140 649	2.76	388 089	368 685	3.11	1.22
A+B+C₁ -	1.47	244 526	358 608	2.79	1 000 256	950 243	4.90	1.71
C ₂ -								
C₂ -		146 025t						

$$\begin{array}{llll} : & & & \\ d - & & & ; \\ P - & & & ; \\ V - & & & ; \\ Vt - & & & ; \\ Qv - & & & ; \\ Qs - & & & ; \\ Pb(\%) \quad Zn(\%) - & & & . \end{array}$$

4,

:

- A+B+C₁ . 4,

1 000 265t.

- :

A- 78 720t.

A- ,

7,87%. - ,

,

,

- .

B- 533 446t.

B- , 53,33%.

C₁- 388 089t.

C₁- 38,80%.

C₂- 146 025t,

(D₁

D₂) ,

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,

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. 4 .

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- .

VI.5.

. 4,

” “ ,

8,

(9).

9.

. 4;

Table 9. Ore reserves and metal balance of the ore vein No. 4;

. 4						
A + B + C ₁ -						
	Qv (t)	Qs (t)				
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb . (t)	Zn . (t)
- e	78 720	74 784	6.13	2.00	4 582	1 495
B - e	533 446	506 774	4.92	1.84	28 032	9 315
C ₁ - e	388 089	368 685	3.11	1.22	13 777	4 489
A+B+C₁ - e	1 000 256	950 243	4.90	1.71	46 391	15 299

:

Qv – ;

Qs – ;

Pb(%) Zn(%) – ;

Pb . (t) Zn . (t) – t.

9,

:

- A+B+C₁ . 4,

1 000 265t.

46 391t,

15 299t.

-

:

A-

4 582t

1 495t

A- –

7,87%.

9 315t . B- 28 032t
53,33%.

4 489t . C₁- 13 777t
38,80%.

9,

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IV.6.

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. 4.

:

- $Pb=4,90\%$ $Zn=1,71\%$;
- $Pb=94\%$ $Zn=75\%$;
- 10% ;
- $Pb=95\%$ $Zn=85\%$;
- $Pb=80\%$ $Zn=57\%$;
- $Pb=73\%$ $Zn=51\%$;
- $Pb=99,99\%$ $Zn=97,50\%$;
- $Pb=117\ 300\ .t$ $Zn=153\ 000\ .t$;
- $(A+B+C1- \quad)$ $1\ 000\ 256t$.

,

:

$$Pb = 4,90\% \cdot 0,94 \cdot 0,90 \cdot 0,95 = 3,94\%$$

$$Zn = 1,71\% \cdot 0,75 \cdot 0,90 \cdot 0,85 = 0,98\%$$

3,94% 0,98% .

, 1t

.

1t

хирале од ρ :

$$q(Pb) = \frac{100 \cdot 0,9999}{3,94} = 25,4t$$

$$q(Zn) = \frac{100 \cdot 0,975}{0,98} = 99,5t$$

,

1t

25,4t , 1t

99,5t .

1t

1t

,

:

Pb = 117 300 . / 25,4t = 4 606 . /t

Zn = 153 000 . / 99,5t = 1538 . /t

Pb+Zn = 4 606 . /t + 1538 . /t = 6 144 . /t

1t 6 144 . —

(A+B+C₁), (-10%)

:

1 000 256t · 0,9 · 6 144 . /t = 5 531 015 578 . 89 935 213€ (1€ = 61,5 .);

5 531 015 578 . ,

,

2

500 . /t. , 1t :

1 000 256t · 0,9 · 2 500 . /t = 2 250 576 000 . 36 594 732€ (1€ = 61,5 .);

,

,

1t 25,4t , 1t

99,5t . 1t (-),

10 000 . /t,

1t 494,2 .

:

1 000 256t · 0,9 · 494,2 . /t = 444 893 864 . 7 234 046€ (1€ = 61,5 .);

. 4 (A+B+C₁-),

:

2 250 576 000 . + 444 893 864 . = 2 695 469 864 . 43 828 778€ (1€ = 61,5 .);

, . 4:
 5 531 015 578 . – 2 695 469 864 . = 3 285 660 914 . 46 106 434€
 (1€=61,5 .);

3 285 660 914 . 46 106 434€

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VII.

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 2500m, 500m,
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 . 4,
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 . 4 0,8732,
 87,32% ,
 .
 108,21%,
 70,76%,
 45,87%.
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